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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/063,969	05/30/2002	Martine B. Wedlake	BEA920020002	4053

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EXAMINER

TRAN, VINCENT HUY

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2115

DATE MAILED: 01/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/063,969

Applicant(s)

WEDLAKE, MARTINE B.

Examiner

Vincent T. Tran

Art Unit

2115

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 May 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 May 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 7-11, 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinmetz et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,672,505) in view of McClannahan et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,536,014).

2. As per claim 7, 11, 16, Steinmetz et al teach a method comprising:  
loading a plurality of configuration parameters and rules [fig. 1<sup>1</sup>, col. 13 lines 1-11] and applying the rules to the parameters to configure the server based on the attributes of that specific server<sup>2</sup> [col. 8 lines 22-31].

Steinmetz et al is silent in teaching the use of abstracted configuration parameters. Steinmetz et al method is restricted, in that it only considers the functional operations of the server which is limited to the software component during the configuration process.

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<sup>1</sup> Each server [ATM] communicates with the Main server [ATM License Authority] to retrieve the profile template [Configuration certificate - col. 12 lines 32-35]. The profile template [Configuration certificate] further includes configuration rules and parameters.

<sup>2</sup> When the configuration or installation routines are initiated, the server specific information is compared to specific attributes associated with the machine [col. 4 lines 31-33].

McClannahan et al teach another method for configuring an integrated device. Specifically, McClannahan et al teach of applying the sever configuration rules to the values of the abstracted configuration parameters [col. 4 lines 45-48] based on the attributes of the server [col. 4 lines 63-65] to generate the direct server values, and configuring the server based on the direct server values generated [col. 4 lines 50-55].

As such, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time to combine the teachings of Steinmetz et al and McClannahan et al because they both directed to the teaching of configuring different type of servers and devices and McClannahan et al teach the use of abstract parameters to generate the direct server values which would improve the flexibilities of the Steinmetz et al method by considers not only the functional operations of the server but also the capabilities of the hardware component of the different type of server without knowing the specific mechanisms that must be set within the complex system [col. 4 lines 50-52].

3. As per claim 8, 14, 17, Steinmetz et al are silent in teaching loading one or more static direct server values. However, Steinmetz et al specifically teach the rules may enable a limited subset of components to be configured on the server<sup>3</sup> [col. 3 line 18-19]. As such, this feature is deemed to be inherent in the Steinmetz's system in that one or more of the direct server value would be load and remains constant regardless of the attributes of the server during the configuration of server.

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<sup>3</sup> A full set of server parameters is loaded, however, only a limited number of server parameters will be used to configure the server based on the server rules.

4. As per claim 9, 15, 18 Steinmetz et al are silent in teaching the configuring of server based on the direct sever values and one or more static direct sever values loaded. However, Steinmetz et al specifically teach, during configuration of server, a set of rules and parameters are loaded [see discussion in claim 7]. Steinmetz et al further teach the configuring of server base on the direct values generated by applying the rule to the parameters [see discussion in claim 7]. But since the rules may enable a limited subset of components to be configured as taught by Steinmetz, as such, this figure is deemed to be inherent in the Steinmetz's system.

5. As per claim 10, Steinmetz et al teach the method is performed by the server during one of booting [col. 4 line 32] and a resource reconfiguration [ col. 12 lines 56-58].

6. As per claim 19, Steinmetz et al teach the medium is a recordable data storage medium [col. 9 line 19].

7. As per claim 20, Steinmetz et al teach the medium is a modulated carrier signal. Signals consist of two components – the information signal and the carrier signal. The transmission of any signal over some communication medium usually involves modulation of a carrier. Prior to their transmission the information signal and the carrier signal are combined and the process of combining these two signals is called modulated carrier signal. As such, this figure is deemed to be inherent in the Steinmetz's system.

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8. Claims 1-3, 6, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinmetz et al and McClannahan et al as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Lewis et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,872,928).

9. As per claim 12, Steinmetz/McClannahan specifically teaches a method of configuring a system by using a generated configuration from a profile template [see discussion in claim 7].

Steinmetz/McClannahan is silent in teaching the user enter at least one of modifying preset abstract parameter values and entering missing abstract parameter values.

Steinmetz/McClannahan's system is inflexible – Steinmetz/McClannahan does not allow the modifying or adding of preset parameter values.

Lewis et al teach another method of creating a configuration template for a specific system. Specifically, Lewis et al teach a template is uses to configure a system [col. 8 lines 19-21]. Further, the user can then modify, add<sup>4</sup> and deleting selected preset parameter values [attributes values – col. 8 lines 25-26 and lines 54-57].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinmetz/McClannahan and Lewis because they both teach a method of configuring a system using template. Lewis's teaching of allowing the user the abilities to modify and add the preset parameter values would improve the flexibility of Steinmetz/McClannahan's method of configuring a system.

10. As per claim 1, see discussion in claim 7 and 12.

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<sup>4</sup> If the configuration manager cannot capture attributes specified in the template, it shows the user the attributes that were not captured. The user can then insert those attributes and values by editing the configuration later [col. 9 lines 13-17].

11. As per claim 2, Steinmetz et al teach initially comprising constructing the profile template [the profile template constructed and saved - col. 10 lines 37-40].
12. As per claim 3, McClannahan et al teach constructing the profile template comprises determining on or more of the abstracted server configuration parameters and one or more of the server configuration rules [fig. 1, col. 4 lines 3-7].
13. As per claim 6, see discussion in claim 7, 8, 12.
14. Claims 4, 5, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinmetz et al and McClannahan et al and Lewis as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Krivoshein (U.S. Patent No. 6,449,715).
15. As per claims 4, 5, 13 Steinmetz/McClannahan/Lewis specifically teaches a method of configuring a system by using a generated configuration from a profile template which comprising specific parameter for that system.

Steinmetz/McClannahan/Lewis is silent in teaching the template inherits one or more of the abstracted device parameters and rules from on or more parent profile templates. Steinmetz/McClannahan/Lewis's template is restricted, in that each template is associated with only that particular type of system.

Krivoshein teaches another method of configuring a system. Specifically, Krivoshein teach a templates that inherits one or more of the parameters and rule from one or more parent profile templates [col. 15 lines 2-18], and the configuration server is used for storing the profile template and one or more parent profile templates<sup>5</sup> [col. 14 lines 65-67].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Steinmetz/McClannahan/Lewis and Krivoshein because they both teach a method of configuring a system using template. Krivoshein's teaching of using inherit parameters would increases the flexibilities of the template, in that one template would associates with more than one type of system or server.

### *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent T. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-7210. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas c. Lee can be reached on (57 1)272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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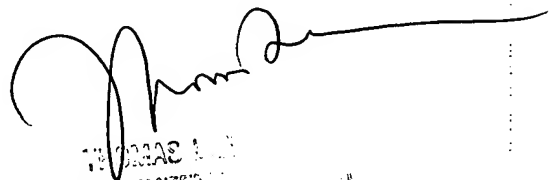
<sup>5</sup> The parent profile templates is selected and loaded from the configuration data base. Each profile template for a particular system including a family profile and each family may have multiple manufacturers, etc. [col. 15 lines 17-19].



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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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